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H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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So admirably hath God disposed of the ways of man that even the sight of vice in others is like a warning arrow shot for us to take heed. We should correct our own faults by seeing how uncomely they appear in others. Who will not abhor a choleric passion, and a saucy pride in himself, that sees how ridiculous and contemptible they render those who are infested with them.

The wise man has his follies no less than the fool; but it has been said that herein lies the difference—the follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself; the follies of the wise man are known to himself, but hidden from the world.

Grandfather's Pet.

This is the room where she slept,
Only a year ago—
Quiet and carefully swept,
Blinds and curtains like snow,
There, by the bed in the dusty gloom,
She would kneel with her tiny clasped hands and pray!
Here is the little white rose of a room,
With the fragrance fled away!

Nelly, grandfather's pet,
With her wise little face—
I seem to hear her yet,
Singing about the place,
But the crowds roll on and the streets are drear,
And the world seems hard with a bitter doom,
And Nelly is singing elsewhere—and here
Is the little white rose of a room.

Why, if she stood just there,
As she used to do,
With her long light yellow hair,
And her eyes of blue—
If she stood, I say, at the edge of the bed,
And ran to my side with a living touch,
Though I know she is quiet, and buried, and dead,
I should not wonder much.

For she was so young, you know—
Only seven years old,
And she loved me, and loved me so,
Though I was gray and old;
And her face was so wise and so sweet to see,
And it still looked living when she lay dead,
And she used to plead for mother and me
By the side of that very bed!

I wonder, now, if she
Knows I am standing here,
Feeling, wherever she be,
We hold the place so dear?
It cannot be that she sleeps too sound,
Still in her little night gown dress,
Not to hear my footsteps sound
In the room where she used to rest.

I have felt hard fortune's stings,
And battled in doubt and strife,
And never thought much of things
Beyond this human life;
But I cannot think that my darling died
Like great strong men, with their prayers untrue—
Nay! rather she sits at God's own side,
And sings as she used to do!

ONLY A HUSK.

Tom Darcey, yet a young man, had grown to be a very bad one. At heart he might have been all right, if his head and his will had only been all right; but these being wrong, the whole machine was going to the bad very fast, though there were times when the heart felt something of its old truthful yearnings. Tom had lost his place as foreman in the great machine shop, and what money he had now earned came from odd jobs of tinkering which he was able to do, here and there, at private houses; for Tom was a genius as well as a mechanic, and when his head was steady enough, he could mend a clock, or clean a watch, as well as he could set up and regulate a steam engine—and this latter he could do better than any other man ever employed by the Scott Falls Manufacturing Company.

One day Tom had a job to mend a broken mowing machine and reaper, for which he received five dollars, and on the following morning he started out for his old haunt—the village tavern. He knew his wife sadly needed the money, and that his two little children were in absolute suffering from want of clothing, and that morning he held a debate with the better part of himself; but the better part had become very weak and shaky, and the demon of appetite carried the day.

So away to the tavern Tom went, where, for two or three hours, he felt the exhilarating effects of the alcoholic draught, and fancied himself happy, as he could sing and laugh; but, as usual, stupefaction followed, and the man died out. He drank while he could stand, and then lay down in a corner, where his companions left him.

It was late at night, almost midnight, when the landlord's wife came into the bar room to see what kept her husband up, and she quickly saw Tom.

"Peter," said she, not in a pleasant mood, "why don't you send that miserable Tom Darcey home? He's been hanging around here long enough."

Tom's stupefaction was not sound asleep. The dead gems had left the brain, and the calling of his name stung his senses to keen attention. He had an insane love for rum, but did not love the landlord. In other years, Peter Tindar and himself had loved and wooed the sweet maiden—Ellen Goss—and he won her, leaving Peter to take up with the vinegary spinster who had bought him the tavern, and he knew that lately the tapster had gloated over the misery of the woman who had once discarded him.

"Why don't you send him home? demanded Mrs. Tindar, with an impatient stamp of the foot.

"Hush, Betsy! He's got money. Let him be, and he'll be sure to spend it before he goes home. I'll have the kernel of the nut, and his wife may have the husk!"

With a sniff and a snap Betsy turned away, and shortly afterward Tom Darcey lifted himself upon his elbow.

"Ah, Tom, are you awake?"

"Yes."

"Then rouse up and have a warm glass."

Tom got upon his feet and steadied himself.

"No, Peter, I won't drink any more to-night."

"It won't hurt you, Tom—just a ——"

"I know it won't," said Tom, buttoning up his coat by the only solitary button left. "I know it won't."

And with this he went out into the chill air of night. When he got away from the shadow of the tavern, he stopped and looked up at the stars, and then he looked down upon the earth.

"Aye," he muttered, grinding his heel in the gravel, "Peter Tindar is taking the kernel and leaving poor Allan the husk, and I am helping him to do it. am robbing my wife of joy, robbing my children of honor and comfort, robbing myself of love and life—just that Peter Tindar may have the kernel and Ellen the husk! We'll see!"

It was a revelation to the man. The tavern keeper's brief speech, meant not for his ears, had come upon his senses as fell the voice of the Risen One upon Saul of Tarsus.

"We'll see," he replied, setting his foot firmly upon the ground; and then he wended his way homeward.

On the following morning he said to his wife:

"Ellen, have you any coffee in the house?"

"Yes, Tom." She did not tell him that her sister had given it to her. She was glad to hear him ask for coffee instead of the old, old cider.

"I wish you would make a cup, good and strong."

There was really music in Tom's voice, and the wife set about the work with a strange flutter in her heart.

Tom drank two cups of the strong, fragrant coffee, and then went out—went out with a resolute step, and walked straight to the great manufactory, where he found Mr. Scott in the office.

"Mr. Scott, I want to learn my trade over again."

"Eh, Tom! What do you mean?"

"I mean that it's Tom Darcey, come back to the old place, asking forgiveness for the past, and hoping to do better in the future."

"Tom!" cried the manufacturer, starting forward and grasping his hand, "are you in earnest? Is it really the old Tom?"

"It's what's left of him, sir, and we'll have him whole and strong very soon if you'll only set him at work."

"Work! Aye, Tom, and bless you, too! There is an engine to be set up and tested to-day. Come with me."

Tom's hands were weak and unsteady, but his brain was clear, and under his skillful supervision the engine was set up and tested, but it was not perfect. There were mistakes which he had to correct, and it was late in the evening when the work was complete.

"How is it now, Tom?" asked Mr. Scott, as he came into the testing house and found the workmen ready to depart.

"She's all right, sir. You may give your warrant without fear."

"God bless you, Tom! You don't know how like sweet music the old voice sounds. Will you take your place again?"

"Wait till Monday morning, sir. If you will offer it to me then, I will take it."

At the little cottage Ellen Darcey's fluttering heart was sinking. That morning, after Tom had gone, she had found a two-dollar bill in her coffee cup. She knew that he left it for her. She had been out and bought tea and sugar and flour and butter, and a bit of tender steak; and all day long a ray of light had been dancing and skimming before her—a ray from the blessed light of other days. With prayer and hope she set out the tea-table and waited, but the sun went down and no Tom came. Eight o'clock—and almost nine. Oh, was it but a false glimmer after all?

Hark! The old step! strong, eager for home. Yes, it was Tom, with the old grime upon his hands, and the odor of oil upon his garments.

"I have kept you waiting, Nellie."

"Tom!"

"I didn't mean to, but the work hung on."

"Tom, Tom. You have been to the old shop."

"Yes, and I'm to have the old place, and"——

"Oh, Tom."

And she threw her arms around his neck and covered his face with kisses.

"Nellie, darling, wait a little, and you shall have the old Tom back again."

"Oh, Tom. I've got him now—bless him, bless him. My own Tom. My husband, my darling."

And then Tom Darcey realized the full power and blessing of woman's love.

It was a banquet of the gods, was that supper—of the household gods all restored—with the bright angels of peace and love and joy spreading their wings over the board.

On the following Monday morning, Tom Darcey assumed his place at the head of the great machine shop, and those who thoroughly knew him had no fear of his going back in the slough and joylessness.

A few days later Tom met Peter Tindar on the street.

"Eh, Tom, old boy, what's up?"

"I am up—right side up."

"Yes—I see. But I hope you haven't forsaken us, Tom?"

"I have forsaken only the evil you have in store, Peter. The fact is, I concluded my wife and little ones had fed on husks long enough, and if there was a kernel left in my heart, or in my manhood, they should have it."

"Ah, you heard what I said to my wife that night?"

"Yes, Peter; and I shall be grateful to you for it as long as I live. My remembrance of you will always be relieved by that ginger of warmth and brightness."

A New Gold Coin.

A new fifty-dollar gold coin is shortly to be struck from a die now being prepared by the officers of the Philadelphia mint. It is popularly supposed that this will be the first coin of that value struck in the United States, but such is not the case. In 1851 fifty-dollar gold coins were issued at the assay office in San Francisco. It is said that millions of dollars of this denomination were coined and went into use, but that they gradually disappeared, for the reason that they were intrinsically worth more than fifty dollars in gold by reason of the silver they contained in excess of the standard. They came to be used for mechanical purposes, or they were sent to the mint for recoinage.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

His Characteristics of Sternness and Mildness—A Charming Reserve.

A writer in an exchange says: Present occurrences recall to my memory the first verse of a poetical address once sent by the Finlanders to the Grand Duke Alexander, who now reigns under the title of Alexander II.:

For thee, oh, prince, each mother in our land
Prays as for her own, in fervent love,
Asking all that she would e'en demand
For her own child, from Heaven above.

Although these are merely the words of a cantata, the sentiments they express were really those of all the inhabitants of Finland toward the young prince. Before his arrival in their province the administration of the Admiral Menschikoff had been exceedingly harsh toward the whole population. The governor was too brusque and whimsical, and the subordinate rulers presented the same characteristics in an exaggerated form. Trifling occurrences of every day life were disagreeably inspected, and the following incident will serve to illustrate the petty interference to which the Finlanders were constantly subjected. A hunter once lost a valuable dog, and offered a large reward for one answering to the name of "Tyrant;" but when the notice appeared in the daily papers the name of the dog was changed to that of "Fidele," much to the astonishment of the owner. Investigation proved that the authorities had inspected all matter that was offered for publication, and, imagining that "Tyrant" was too personal in its application to the autocrat, ordered it substituted by that of "Fidele." In proportion as Prince Menschikoff was hard and exacting the grand duke was lenient and kind. The character of the present czar is, in fact, a combination of strength and mildness, and he seems to have been endowed by his two preceptors with these qualities, so different, and for which they were distinguished. From the General Mader he received cool reason and correct judgment; and from the poet Jonkowski, ideal inspirations and noble sentiments. His marriage with Princess Marie is tinted with romance, and does credit to his head and heart. About the year 1840 the prince became a prey to serious melancholy, and, in order to obtain relief by diverting his attention from accustomed objects into another channel, he was ordered by his physicians to make a tour through Germany. As he was then of marriageable age, all the kings and dukes rivaled each other in their endeavors to present their daughters favorably before him. But the young prince remained deaf to all these manifestations. He arrived at length at the court of Hesse Darmstadt, where the grand duke also prepared grand fetes in honor of his illustrious guest, but, unlike the other princes, did not place his daughter in a conspicuous position, which would have been, in truth, distasteful to her, as she was naturally modest and retiring. It was precisely this charming reserve which induced the heir presumptive to the crown of Russia to demand in marriage the hand of the Princess Marie. Since the second of March, 1855, the Grand Duke Alexander has borne the title of czar, and he has shown himself to all his subjects, as he did to the Finlanders, a promoter of the welfare of his people. The most important act of his reign up to the present time is the emancipation of the serfs, to which he consecrated all his energies in opposition to the advice of his principal counselors. If Poland cannot forgive the severity with which its late insurrection was punished, and which Alexander II. is unable to pacify, the Russians at least know that their chief is always ready to defend their interests.

Slaughtering Animals.

It has been discovered by a French chemist that the flesh of animals which are killed in the latter part of the night will keep much longer without salting than it will when they are killed in the daytime. This proves that the flesh is better fitted for keeping when the life and blood are taken from the animal at the time the temperature is the lowest and respiration is the least active. Hence the reason that the flesh from animals that have been highly heated or hard driven will scarcely keep at all.

It is no new discovery that the meat of an animal killed after rest will keep better than that killed immediately after exercise. As animals rest in the night, the rest will, of course, be better in the morning.

The reason why the above facts are so is this: Exercise draws the blood to the extremities and distributes it through all the veins. After rest it gradually returns to the vitals and circulates more sluggishly. Of course, if an animal is then killed, the arteries and large veins being cut, the blood is at once emptied. But, if killed while the blood is at the surface, distributed through the small veins, it will not be discharged. As blood corrupts sooner than flesh, the meat spoils.

A Chinese Giant.

A veritable giant is on exhibition on J street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco, Cal. The giant is a shrewd, good-natured and rather dignified Chinaman, who has donned a mandarin's costume, and sits in a chair large enough for a summer house. He is the most massive man ever seen in the city. A large-handed man cannot encircle his wrist with one hand, and two of the giant's fingers make an ordinary hand stretch to encircle them. A man five feet eight inches can stand erect under his out-stretched arm and not touch it with his head. Ordinary men have to tilt their hats and look upward to his face. He stands seven feet nine inches high, and claims that he weighs 412 pounds. He is a finely proportioned man, not at all corpulent—is, indeed, hard muscled and compact in frame, and moves with the ease of ordinary men.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Two Contending Armies, and the Relative Merits of the Combatants.

It is worthy of remark that the ordinary Turk and the ordinary Russian, deadly enemies though they are, resemble each other so closely that any general on either side may almost divine the good and bad qualities of his opponent's troops from those of his own. Both possess the stubborn, self-contained valor which shows itself in defense rather than attack. Both are stolidly enduring, matchlessly patient under every form of hardship, devout to superstition, obedient to the death. Both lack the flexibility of more cultivated races—fighting well in heavy masses, but utterly helpless in any emergency which calls for individual action. Finally, both are confirmed fatalists, the Russian as thoroughly as the Turk. Where the Osmanli consoles himself in trouble by ejaculating "*Kismet*," (destiny), the Russian mutters: "*Takmnye na redoo napisano*," (it was so written at my birth). When the cholera devastated Russia in 1871, many of the sufferers refused all aid, saying that "if they were to die, no medicine could save them—if to live, none was needed."

It must be remembered, however, that both armies, as they now exist, are quite modern, the Russian system having been virtually created by the protracted wars of Alexander I., and elaborately remodeled under the present czar. The Turkish system dates back only to 1826, before which time the famous Janissaries represented Turkey's military strength. The extermination of these by Mahmoud IV. cleared the way for the existing organization, with its twelve years' service, and its Nizam, or regular army; Ikhtiat, or reserve, and two Redifs, or supplementary reserves.

The Russian cavalry, though showy, is of inferior quality; but the artillery is allowed to be excellent, and the foot, especially when formed in close column, possesses a stubborn tenacity which Frederick the Great exemplified in saying that "one must kill a Russian first, and knock him down afterward." The same description applies equally well to the Turkish forces, their artillery especially having been marked efficient in the present war. The endurance of both Turk and Russian may be estimated by those who remember how the Cossacks of 1873 marched through the Khivan Desert, fully equipped, under a heat of 120 degrees in the shade—how the army of the Yemen, in 1871, twice went into action after a thirty-six hours' fast—and how the Russian regiment of Kubarda, in the Caucasus, starved for two days, and fought a desperate battle on the third.

Both armies are equally ill-officered, the few able men on either side being foreigners; but the Russians have at least the merit of being able to obey even a foreigner who shows himself fit to command, as in the cases of Benningsen, Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein and Prince Schwartzenberg. On the other hand, a foreign general commanding Turkish troops stands in greater peril from his own men than from the enemy, especially if he be unsuccessful; and it happens that at present an unusually large proportion of the sultan's leading officers—Reschid Pasha, Blum Pasha, Mehemet Ali, Hobart Pasha, Valentine Baker—are of foreign extraction.

As yet the war has been uniformly characterized by a methodical precision, and careful avoidance of anything like dash as a thing not set down in the diagrams of Jomini. This, too, is common to both combatants, and has been fully exemplified by the extraordinary fluctuations of the Armenian campaign. Hitherto, the mistakes of each party in turn have been the salvation of the other; and the final result will doubtless exemplify, for the thousandth time, the truth of the old saying, that "war is a succession of blunders, and he wins who makes the fewest."—*New York Times.*

A Year's Earthquakes.

Manifestations of internal force beneath the earth's crust in the shape of either earthquakes or volcanic eruptions occur on an average nearly three times a week, in greater or less intensity, in some part of the globe. Such, at least, is the conclusion to be arrived at from the compilation of all the recorded phenomena of this kind in the year 1875, lately prepared by Professor Fuchs and published in a German scientific journal.

Out of the 365 days of that year 100 were marked by terrestrial disturbances, of which authentic records exist, while there must have been many shocks of more or less violence in unfrequented portions of the globe where volcanic forces are known to exist. The most serious of these observed phenomena occurred at Cucuta, New Grenada, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of May, when several towns and villages were destroyed; at San Cristobal and Guadalaxera, in New Mexico, on February 11; on Lifu island, in the North Pacific, March 28; at Lahore, in the Punjaub, and at Porto Rico on the 12th and 21st of December. All these places, it will be observed, are in the torrid zone, with the exception of Lahore, which is only a short distance north of the tropic of cancer. It is estimated that no fewer than 20,000 persons lost their lives during the destruction caused by these earthquakes, while the damage to property was enormous.

Reading at Leisure.

Probably the most economical, pleasant and profitable employment for leisure is reading; it is a safe investment, upon which we may accurately calculate our profits upon the principle of compound interest. And, when we reach that stage at which the eyes shall have grown too dim for the open page before us, we can still revel in the delights of memory, when the treasures we have accumulated in the hours of our youth shall gladden the otherwise tedious days of illness or old age.

The Newest Western City.

A Denver (Col.) correspondent writes: Few places of 22,000 population are more active or more attractive than Denver. Hardly eighteen years old, it is filled with neat and tasteful and often expensive houses. There is not a city that would not rejoice in the possession of so many moderate-sized and tastefully-constructed two-story bricks, with large yards, the grass of which is kept green and fresh by constant use of the hose. Trees have been planted in almost every street, and appear to be flourishing, while the gutters run with pure water. From every street the foot hills, only low in comparison with the snow-capped mountains behind them, are seen rising apparently four or five miles off, but really at three times that distance. The summits of these "hills" are often 10,000 feet above the sea level, while the highest of the snowy peaks—Gray's—is 14,450 feet. The altitude of Denver itself is 5,317 feet. The extreme lightness and clearness of the atmosphere is very deceptive, and a man may walk miles before he reaches an apparently near object. The atmospheric dryness is as great as its rarity. One's hair becomes dry, and manifests an obstinate determination to stick out in all directions. If wet, it dries in five minutes. One can hardly get into a perspiration if he tries ever so hard. Some strangers feel light headed; others are made sleepy, while some cannot lose consciousness after tossing about for half a night. A headache over the eyes is not an uncommon symptom on first arising. The benefit of the climate for consumptives is too well known to need detailed facts. Its drawbacks are occasional sudden and remarkable changes of temperature, a fall of fifty-seven degrees in an hour having been noted, a tendency to aggravate neuralgic rheumatism, and a development of catarrhal symptoms. Everything is costly here; fruits are brought from California and the East; potatoes are sold by the pound, flour is $5 and upward for the sack of ninety-eight pounds, and goods of most descriptions rate at about thirty per cent. over Eastern prices. Splendid teams are numerous. Some of the churches are handsome and elegantly fitted up, and nowhere will one see a larger proportion of well-dressed and well-bred people. Many of these are the consumptive invalids who are either temporary or permanent residents. When the lungs are only slightly affected or the tubercles have not given place to cavities, a perfect cure, or at least an important check in the disease, is generally effected. Advanced cases, however, usually reach a termination here more speedily than at the East.

A Strange Story.

A fresh breeze of north wind was blowing up Loch Sunard. We went rattling along under a snoring breeze; passed Mingarry Castle and Sthrone McLean, connected with which there is a sad story. McLean was a famous freebooter when McIan was in possession of Mingarry Castle. McIan's wife was fair and vain. McLean was handsome and cunning. He, the enemy of her husband, won her affections. She agreed to admit him to the castle, upon a certain night, to murder her husband, on condition that he would marry her. McLean accordingly entered the castle at night and murdered the old chief. McIan, however, left an only son, and McLean insisted upon the woman putting to death the son, who alone seemed to stand in the way of his subjecting the district to his own sway. The woman agreed to this, and, accompanied by McLean, reached the wild precipice to throw her child over into the ocean which foamed below. The mother took the child in her arms. She twice swung it in the air to cast it from her; but not doing so, she was asked by McLean why she delayed.

"The child," replied the unfortunate woman, "smiles in my face whenever I attempt it."

"Turn your face away and look not at its smiles," was the bandit's reply.

The woman did so, and the child was thrown over the rock. She had no sooner accomplished the deed than McLean turned upon her and said:

"Away, horrid woman! You, who could thus murder your husband and child, might murder me."—*Memoirs of Dr. Macleod.*

Distance of the Stars.

In a recent lecture in Edinburgh on "The Stars," Prof. Grant said that a railway train, traveling day and night fifty miles an hour, would reach the moon in six months, the sun in two hundred years, and Alpha Centauris, the nearest of the fixed stars, in forty-two millions of years; a cannon ball, traveling nine hundred miles per hour, in 2,700,000 years; and light, traveling 185,000 miles per second, in three years. Light from some of the telescopic stars takes 5,760 years to reach the earth; from others 500,000 years. These stars, therefore, may have become extinct thousands of years ago, though their light comes to our eyes. Alpha Lyræ is 100,000,000 of miles from us, and its magnitude and splendor are as twenty to one compared with our sun. The sun is neither greater nor smaller than most of the stars.

An Unhappy Queen.

The late queen of Holland was a lady of swift and excellent wit. She read very well Greek and Latin, and spoke and understood thoroughly German, Dutch, Russian, English and French. She had literary tastes and wrote divers magazine articles. It is asserted that she also had an irrepressible tendency to dabble in the politics of the Dutch kingdom, which, according to court gossip, led to domestic infelicity between her and her husband; who did not share her views of public policy.

Beauty.

Beautiful, yes! but the blush will fade.
The light grow dim which the blue eyes wear;
The gloss will vanish from curl and braid,
And the sunbeam die in the waving hair.

Turn from the mirror and strive to win
Treasures of loveliness still to last;
Gather earth's glory and bloom within,
That the soul may be bright when youth is past.

Items of Interest.

Pure silver can be beat into plates of which 110,000 make an inch.

On the Malabar coast a flight of parrots is as destructive as locusts.

A Mobile cow twenty-two years old has been the author of milk which sold for $6,600.

An elm tree is full grown in 150 years, and it lives from five to six hundred years.

London is the most hospital-able city in the world. There are eighty-eight hospitals there.

An American firm has received an order for 200,000 quinine pills for a government hospital in Rome.

All great men have their tradpoers. It is even said, that once in his life, Columbus "left for parts unknown."

A Kentucky man is reported to be operating daily a steam wagon of his own invention, which weighs about 3,500 pounds, runs at the rate of fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and can be turned easily.

A peppery old gentleman, a great admirer of Wilkie Collins, was informed the other day that his favorite author had got the gout. "Well, what of it?" he sharply retorted; "he doesn't write novels with his legs."

A man in prison stretched his hand through the grating of the jail door in Liberty, Me., recently, and married a young lady on the steps of the building. He had been imprisoned a year for obtaining money under false pretences. The bride returned to her home and the groom to his cell.

Was the Moon Always Dead?

Now that astronomers have almost by unanimous consent accepted the doctrine of the development of our system, which involves the belief that the whole mass of each member of the system was formerly gaseous with intensity of heat, they can no longer doubt that the moon once had seas and an atmosphere of considerable density. The moon has, in fact, passed through the same changes as our own earth, though not necessarily in the same exact way. She was once vigorous, as was our earth, though not at the same time nor for so long a time. She was once glowing with intensity of heat, though this stage, also, must have continued for a much shorter time than the corresponding stage of our earth's history. Must we not conclude that after passing through that stage the moon was for a time a habitable world as our earth is now? The great masses of vapor and of cloud which had girt our moon's whole globe, even as in the youth of our earth her seas enwrapted her in cloud form, must at length have taken their place as seas upon her surface. The atmosphere which had supported those waters must at first have been dense by comparison with the present lunar atmosphere, perhaps even by comparison with the present atmosphere of our earth. Then the glowing surface of the moon gradually cooled, until at length the moon must have been a fit abode for life. But whether, when thus swept and garnished into fitness for habitation, the moon actually became an inhabited world, is a question which will be variously answered according to our views respecting the economy of nature in this respect.

A Devastating Storm.

A tornado that occurred at Westfield, Mass., came eastward, through the gorge of Westfield river, and widened to half a mile, felling trees, scattering fences, and demolishing buildings, until its force was expended. It first struck the wall of the Salmon Falls paper mill, rebuilding on account of a recent fire, which fell, crushing in the engine-house, in which were two men, one of whom was seriously hurt. Two men engaged in plowing saw the storm coming, and attempted to reach a barn near by, but they and the horses were thrown to the ground and injured by flying stones. When they recovered their sight the barn was gone. A family of six persons in a house heard a whistling noise, and knew nothing until they found themselves on the floor several rods from the site of the house. The rest of the building was destroyed, as were also two buildings and a dozen barns. A large quantity of crops, grass, and trees was also destroyed. At Chicopee Falls the wind blew down several barns and sheds and uprooted many trees.

How the Children are Brought Up.

The education of Queen Victoria's grandchildren is conducted on the principle that the prince consort introduced into the family. Particularly is this true of the children of the crown princess of Germany. They have to rise early and retire early. During the day they have punctually to perform their duties and to keep strictly the time alloted to the various branches of study and recreation. They breakfast at eight with their parents, and the time between ten in the morning and five in the afternoon is devoted to their lessons, with an interruption of one hour for dinner. Accomplishments, such as riding, dancing and skating, receive the same attention as art and science. Their meals consist of simple dishes, of which they have their choice, without being permitted to ask for a substitute, if what is placed before them does not suit. Between meals they are not allowed to eat. Only inexpensive toys are placed in their hands, and the princesses dress themselves without the aid of chamber-maids.

The M'Kean Miner

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HARRISBURG, May 26th, 1877.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburgh, this day a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1877, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge, State Treasurer and Auditor General, to be voted for at the ensuing general election on the sixth day of November next.

By order of Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT,
A. WILSON NORRIS, Chairman.
Secretary.

The Presidents Order.

President Hayes issued an order some days ago practically forbidding any one holding a Federal office from taking an active part in politics. He is to take no active interest in seeing that good men are nominated. He cannot attend caucuses or conventions as an active participant, and it is to be presumed that as a spectator it will be dangerous for him to signify his approval or dissent from any proposed action of any nominating convention. Neither is he permitted to contribute to the payment of the necessary expenses of the campaign. He is, in fact, to withdraw himself within the comfortable seclusion of his office, and from that elevated position look passively upon the contest wherein his friends are fighting the battles of his party, spending their time, labor and means directly for the supremacy of the party and indirectly that he may retain his office!

Although sensible and practical men all over the land view this order with the derision that its foolishness merits, we think that some of our contemporaries have endeavored to make too large a mountain from the mole-hill. The republican party has survived the burden of a great deal of nonsense on the part of its public men, and the prospect is now that so long as the crowd of impracticable visionaries and moonshine theorists who seem to have crowded themselves to the front keep to the surface its burden of nonsense will continue to increase at an unusual rate. But the effect of this order upon the success of the party will in our opinion be by no means as disastrous as many nervous people seem to fear. It will of course deprive us of the aid of many efficient workers, but it will also eliminate from the party councils many more obtrusive, domineering spirits without whose domination the party can get along admirably.

However it may be with other States, in this State Federal officials have never been prominent in managing republican conventions or politics in any form. We are not dependant upon the Department clerks in Washington for our victories. Our battles in the past have been fought and our victories won in the main by the rank and file and local leaders, who did not hold or seek Federal office, and only labored for the maintainance of republican principles. As it has been so it will be; and our friends in other States need have no fears that the election this fall will be given away, notwithstanding the operations of the Washington experimenters in politics.

THE four members of the Louisiana Returning Board who were said to have been indicted by the Grand Jury have addressed a communication to the New York *Herald* which tells a different story. Although charges were brought before the Grand Jury an indictment was never found against them by that body. They are arraigned merely upon an information filed by the District Attorney of his own accord. It is simply a partisan trick on the part of that zealous democratic official which will only result in making the accused the objects of much misplaced sympathy. There can be no trial till Autumn, and perhaps later.

THE lofty culture that affects to decry political machinery is not only snobbishness, but it is fraud; and the most arrant kind of fraud, because it seeks to mislead the people. It is stealing the livery of heaven in which to serve the devil. The very men who are vehemently urging the overthrow of party machinery do so only to substitute other party machinery in place thereof. We hope the time will never come when there will not be at least two parties in this country. If the time ever does come, it will be a period of unparalleled corruption and disgrace to the nation.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

EVEN the *Tribune* suggests that 'it would have been a piece of good luck for the President if Gen. Carl Schurz had been kept praticing Reform in the Interior Department, instead of preaching the millennium in New York and Boston." Sounding brass and tinkling cymbal statesmanship will eventually be learned not to be just what the people want.

The Silver Mania.

There is no very serious division upon the currency question in the eastern and middle States. Men generally of all parties are favorable toward an early resumption of specie payment, and an honest and honorable liquidation of our National, State and municipal obligations. It is principally in the West that financial fallacies find the best root. The greenback heresy grew and flourished there with great rankness and threatened seriously for a time the credit and prosperity of the nation. But the better sense of the majority put a quietus to that false doctrine at last, and we are now confronted in its stead with an equally dangerous though more plausible doctrine, emanating from the same source. It is a theory establishing the silver dollar as a legal tender for all sums. In effect its results would differ very little from an unlimited issue of greenbacks. There are, however, so few advocates of the scheme in this section that it is hardly necessary to combat it, yet the following comments of the financial editor of the New York *Independent* should remove all doubts existing in the minds of any:

Adopt now the theory of the silver men, which is that the Government should reestablish the silver dollar of 412½ grains as a legal tender for all sums, and authorize all parties to bring Silver to the Mint of the United States for unlimited coinage, and then we shall have the financial millennium of which these gentlemen so fondly dream. The silver teapots, pitchers, plate, knives and forks of the country would in large quantities take up their march for the Mint, as a matter of profit to their owners, since, in the outset, at least, they would be worth more as coin than as bullion. Foreign silver would speedily start for the same destination. The Mint would for the time being become a sort of silver depot for the United States and those countries of Europe that want to get rid of their surplus silver to the best advantage. The consequence would be a very large increase of silver coin. Would this change the market value of silver, as compared with gold, or stop its fluctuation? Not materially, if at all.

The financial result would be a large decrease in the gold of the country, and an inflation in prices so far as silver was made the medium of buying and selling, and perhaps the establishment of two prices—one the silver price for a commodity, and the other the gold price. Debts already contracted, those of the Government and individuals alike, would be payable in either gold or silver coin; and they would be sure to be paid in the coin of least value. This would confiscate a portion of all these debts by a legally authorized act of repudiation, and at once reduce the value of all Government bonds, so largely held by the banks, as the security for their circulation, and by trust companies, insurance companies, and savings banks, for the purpose of investment, and impose a corresponding loss upon all parties who have a pecuniary interest in these institutions. Parties to new contracts would have to stipulate for payment in gold, or run the hazard of loss from the fluctuations in the price of silver. All our foreign exchanges would have to be conducted and expressed in gold values. In short, we should have the evils of the greenback system in full blast, under a new name, with the Government discredited by its own action in all the markets of the world.

We have no fancy for an elastic yardstick as a measure of quantity, and just as little fancy for an elastic and fluctuating dollar as the measures of value, and no fancy at all for any scheme that authorizes debtors to liquidate their obligations in a medium of payment different from the one understood by the parties at the time of the contract. This prevents us from joining hands with the silver men, and also compels us to do all that we honorably can to prevent the success of their plans.

THE New York *Tribune* make the explanation regarding Gail Hamilton's letters in that paper:

It is a curious illustration of the slap-dash way in which newspapers leap to conclusions, that Mr. Blaine has almost universally been held responsible for the letters of this series already published. In point of fact, it was not until the independent critic had finished the manuscript of the first twelve (barring such changes as the progress of events compelled), and was engaged in the preparation of the thirteenth letter, which we print this morning, that Mr. Blaine knew anything whatever about them, or even dreamed of their existence. The contrary supposition has been so generally made the basis of discussion as to these sparkling contributions to political criticism, that this statement seems warranted as a matter of bare justice to all parties. We make it of our own motion, and our positive knowledge.

A FEDERAL officer out in Iowa declined to deliver an oration on the Fourth of July, because the President by order had forbidden him to interfere with politics. That may seem, at first glance, to be running the thing into the ground, nevertheless it is a literal fulfilment of the terms of the order and the natural sequence of it. It would be a dull task for a man of ideas or of patriotism to orate on the Fourth of July or any other day without touching more or less upon the matter of politics.

ALEX. MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, thinks Gail Hamilton has gone far enough and had better not write any more Civil Service Reform letters. Alexander imagines in his dreams that his own scalp begins to raise.

IT looks as though Col. Noyes has a mortgage on the next democratic nomination for State Treasurer.

IN South Carolina, too, the Republicans talk of disbanding. Does it ever occur to the Democratic leaders that they may get the South too solid? The people of the North don't like the look of States where a minority cannot even exist.—*Tribune.*

THE Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* is one of the best edited and most readable of our daily exchanges. We never fail to open it and look it all through with interest, which is more than we can say of some of our dailies—or weeklies.

IT is a singular fact that we have yet to hear of the first Federal office holder holding at the same time a position on a political committee who resigns his office for the sake of freedom to work for his party. In view of this fact we assume that the party will survive the President's remarkable order.

THE colored people of South Carolina are preparing to emigrate to Liberia in large numbers. Already 30,000 or 40,000 have put down their names, and expressed their determination of emigrating. The project is well organized, and those having the matter in charge are enthusiastic and confident of success.

IT IS reported that the sale of the new four per cent bonds, to replace others which are drawing a higher rate, has been something over forty millions in this country, and outside of the operations of the syndicate. There is no reason in the world, in our judgment, why a hundred millions or even two hundred millions could not have thus been taken. Let these bonds be brought home to the people, offered to them at their doors, and in every locality throughout the United State there are citizens who will take them. Follow the practice pursued during the war, and for some years after, when the people took all the bonds, and stood ready to take as many more, and there need be no difficulty. Make the local banks the agencies for the sale, so that citizens can step in and personally negotiate. Make the local paper the medium of advertisement, so that all the people may read and understand, and there will be no trouble about sale.—There is to much machinery, red tape, and pomp about the present arrangement. People will not buy the bonds at arm's length.—They must get them, as they do their groceries, of their home dealer. Any good smart common sense practical business man could take these bonds and sell every dollar of them to the people at home, where they had much better be than in the hands of foreigners beyond the sea.

Honors to a Gospel Singer.

The monument to the memory of P. P. Bliss, the song writer and singer who lost his life by the railway accident at Ashtabula, December 29, 1876, was dedicated at Rome, Bradford county the 11th inst. Six thousand persons, many of them strangers, were in attendance. The ceremonies were held on a piece of ground in proximity to the cemetary. Several of the more prominent songs written by the deceased author were sung by the choir, led by Ira D. Sankey. D. L. Moody presided and delivered an address, reviewing the evangelical labors of Mr. Bliss and his wife, claiming that no place was more fit for a heartfelt expression than in the town in which the song writer had passed the most of his days. The monument of marble had been erected through the penny contributions of the Sabbath school children of the United States and Europe. More than three thousand schools had responded to the call made upon them for contributions toward the fund for the monument and support of the two children who were made orphans through the sad disaster. Eleven thousand six hundred and sixty three dollars and eighty-three cents had been collected, of which one thousand dollars were applied to the monument and the remainder turned over to the guardians of the orphaned children, little Philip Paul and Eugia Goodwin.

"He Does Not Shoot."

Brick Pomeroy is lecturing in Texas. At Sherman he remarked of the local paper, the *Register*, that he cared nothing for its criticism, since he "could walk outside of its circulation in half an hour." The *Register* playfully retorted: "We have no doubt that Brick is swift of foot. He had that reputation during the war, especially while on the back track. We doubt, however, whether if he should walk at 2:40 speed from now through all the ages of eternity he could ever reach the plane of decency and respectability." Mr. Pomeroy is thus placed at a disadvantage. If he says anything more he will have to shoot, and he does not shoot.

— According to the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* the patriotic Democratic Congressmen from the Gulf states are a good deal more agitated over the question of getting some of the offices of the House of Representatives for their section, than they are over sustaining Hayes' policy or anybody else's policy. They concede the Speakership to the North, and appearances now indicate that it is between Randall and Cox, with the chances in favor of Randall. They also concede either the Clerk or the Sergeant-at-Arms to the border states, but claim for the Gulf states the other, on the ground that they have 40 "solid" Democratic votes. This dividing the loaves and fishes is likely to prove troublesome.

Petroleum Statistics.

The following is a summary of the *Derrick's* Oil Report for June:

Four hundred and six wells were completed during the month, the largest number completed within the same period in the history of the petroleum business. Sixty-three wells were totally dry. On the 1st of July, 280 wells were drilling and 261 rigs were up and in course of construction. The month developed the largest well ever struck—"Big Injun," whose production for one day was not far from 3,500 barrels. In the Bullion District 77 wells were completed, 9 of which were dry; in Warren, Forest and Venango counties, outside of Bullion, 63 wells were completed; Butler and Armstrong completed 51, and McKean and Cattaraugus 57. The dry holes were distributed as follows: McKean and Cattaraugus, 5; Butler and Armstrong, 15; Clarion, 10; Warren, Forest and Venango, 15; Bullion, 9. The average daily production of the new wells for the month of June is the largest of the year, 17½ barrels. For the six months ending June 30th, 1,814 wells were finished. Of these 314 were dry.

Value of the Railroads.

The first annual report on the internal commerce of the United States says that the value of the railroads of the United States is about twenty-three times the value of the shipping engaged in our foreign commerce; that the value of our internal commerce is twenty-five times the value of our foreign commerce; that eighty-seven per cent. of the grain shipped from the west to the seaboard was transported on railroad lines, and that over ninety-nine per cent. of the entire internal commerce of the country is on railroads. Although the total amounts of the contributions of the governments up to the close of the year 1876, in aid of railroad construction, amounted to $144,000,000, embracing land grants and subsidies to the Pacific railroads, yet this sum is only three per cent. of the entire cost of the railroad system of the country.

A Cup of Cold Water.

In one of the terrible battles in Virginia a union officer fell wounded, in front of the confederate breastworks, and while he was lying on the ground and crying piteously for water, James Moore, of Burke county, N. C., a confederate soldier, leaped over the fortifications, canteen in hand, and crawling up to the poor fellow gave him a drink. The wounded man took out his gold watch and offered it to his benefactor, but it was refused. He then asked for the confederate soldier's name and the two men parted. Moore subsequently lost a limb in one of the Virginia battles and returned a cripple to his home. The Raleigh *News* now tells the sequel to this strange adventure. A few days ago Moore received from the union soldier to whom he had given the cup of water a letter announcing that the sum of ten thousand dollars would be paid to him in four annual installments.

— The Russians continue to retreat in Asia.

— The organs of oil are chuckling over the fact that Olean seems to have retired from the oil business.

— The President has selected the White Sulpher Springs, in Virginia, as the place for his summer relaxations.

— Ohio is a prolific State. Besides its large crop of office seekers, it will produce 300,000 bushels of wheat this year.

— The President refuses to pardon democratic ballot-box stuffers and election defrauders. The conciliation policy is in danger.

— The Olean *Record* states that the Eastman oil refinery, sold to the Standard Company, has been taken down, loaded on the cars and taken away.

— The Cabinet have labored with the momentuous questions, and informally decided that all office holders on the National Committee, as well as other political organizations, must resign.

— Mr. Blaine summed up the attitude of all Republicans, whether they agree with the President or not, when he said at Trenton: "With Jack Downing, I am agin' the Democratic party—agin' it in the abstract and concrete."

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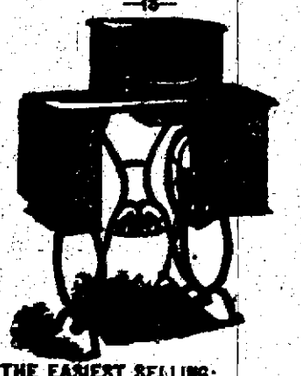
Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,
and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
at all Hours of Day or Night.
MAIN STREET, - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

BINGHAM LANDS.
BINGHAM ESTATE
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Williamsport, Dec. 14, 1876.

The White
—IS—

THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING
Sewing Machine.
Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.
THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.
This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered for sale are now a days, are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and perhaps the most of us use.
THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.
IT IS MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SHUTTLE HOOK AND WILL MAKE.
IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFOREMAID MACHINES.
ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.
ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.
Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.
Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.
AGENTS WANTED!
White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

MARVINS
STANDARD
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
COUNTER, PLATFORM WAGON & TRACK
SCALES
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.
265 BROADWAY N.Y.
721 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. PA.
117 SENECA ST. CLEVE. O.

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.
The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.
As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.
This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.
Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Welded Steel and Iron

Triple Flange
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES;
Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.
NO SAFE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT!!
W. H. TERWILLIGER.
No. 54 Maiden Lane,
Near William St., NEW YORK.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JULY, 19 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 3 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Harrell School House at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m.—Services at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—S. F. Wilcox, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—F. B. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary, &c.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. H. Clawlwick.
County Treasurer.—A. H. Merlfeny, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. K. Hamlin, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Sel. Bunker, Otsweio Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Deputy.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice—McKean, Elk & Forest State Road.
Auditors' Statement—Wetmore's School Dist.
Sheriff Sale—Murphy vs. Walkup.
Sheriff Sale—Peck vs. Wagner.
Musical Instruction.—Mrs. J. R. Shoemaker.

FOR SALE.—A baby carriage, almost as good as new. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office.

BRIEF MENTION.

—Cherries are in market. Wendel has them.

—Hendryx cost Allegany county $10,000.

—Local and select picnic parties to Island Park are becoming fashionable.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Our hardware dealers are doing a brisk business in the sale of farming tools.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Mrs. H. Mamlin and her daughter Emma are rusticating in Vermont.

—We regret to learn that the well at Turtle Point has been abandoned as a dry hole.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—About 2000 barrels of crude oil were "retired" at Millerstown by lightning last week.

—The Opera House at Bradford is advertised to be sold at Sheriff Sale. See advertisement in another column.

—New potatoes have come down to a dollar a bushel. Within three months one quarter of that will be a fair price.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Robt. H. Rose, Esq., has returned from a visit home. His few days of rest and recuperation evidently did him good.

—One of the editors of the Cattaraugus Republican having saved money enough to pay his hotel bills, is enjoying a trip to Colorado.

—Monday was the hottest day of the season thus far. The thermometer loafed around among the nineties in the shade a good portion of the day.

—If you will fish on Sunday, buy one of the York State fish poles. They double up like a prayer book and have a hollow gold clasp to hold bait.

—Prothonotary C. K. Sartwell is making extensive improvements and additions to his residence on Main street. He went to Buffalo Tuesday to purchase material.

—We sojourned in Buffalo one night last week, were glad we did not need to remain longer, and came back feeling that Smethport was after all a pretty lively town.

—S. M. Lyman announces a reduction in the price of fine boots and gaiters. It will be too cold to go barefooted next winter, so buy your foot-gear when you can get it cheap.

—Two prominent Parker producers have made a $1,000 bet as to the price of oil at the end of the month; one backing his opinion that the market would reach $3 00, and the other that it would not.

—Counterfeit one thousand dollar bills are in circulation. Our subscribers are hereby notified that we will not change any more bills of that denomination without a written guarantee of their genuineness.

—Gov. Hartranft appointed Wm. Wilcox, of Allegheny; Wm. Richards, of Tioga, and J. J. Davis, of Armstrong, mine inspectors, under the provisions of the act regulating the ventilation of bituminous coal mines.

—A couple of farmers near Randolph were not satisfied with their legitimate receipts from the creamery, and to increase them they watered their milk. Since paying $200 to settle the matter they have come to the conclusion that honesty is the best policy.

—The Coal Creek well, at down 1700 feet and no further encouraging indications. It is the intention of the owners to drill one hundred feet further, and in case of failure to put in a torpedo at the point where the second yield of oil was found.

—Mike McManus's team started for home Tuesday afternoon at a lively rate without a driver, leaving Mike "a passenger aboard what was left behind."—When told that they were running away he carelessly replied, "Can't you let 'em run," but they were stopped without any damage being done.

—We would call the attention of all persons using legal blanks of any kind to the list of blanks for sale at this office published in another column. This list will be added to as fast as other blanks are printed and placed in stock. We add several to the list this week.

—J. L. Murphy and J. C. Malone, of Wilcox, passed through town Tuesday on their way to Bradford, stopping long enough to get a square meal, pay the Miner office a pleasant call, and shake hands with a number of their many Smethport friends. Come again, boys, and stay longer.

—The American Transfer Company propose building a pipe line station on Kendall creek.

—"Mac." of the Olean Record, has the thanks of ourselves and many citizens for his admirable notice of our Island Park in his last issue.

—Sunbury Daily: Man glories in his strength—women glories in her hair. Some of the butter brought to this market glories in both.

—The Kendall creek correspondent of the Derrick says Frank Wheeler is no doubt the heaviest dealer in coal in the valley. He frequently disposes of twenty or thirty car loads in a single day.

—Parties concerned in the distribution of the funds of the McKean, Elk and Forest State Road are requested to appear before the Auditor, at Kane, on Friday, the 27th inst., and prove their accounts. See advertisement elsewhere.

—The Venango citizen says that some of the democrats of Crawford are in favor of "the importation and nomination of Judge Brown, of Warren, as the candidate for President Judge against Mr. Henderson, the republican nominee."

—The Rochester Union has learned by experience that "a newspaper not infrequently encounters a person who thinks it his province to direct its management because he subscribes for it, or an ass who imagines that if he says 'stop my paper,' the publication of the paper will certainly stop."

—The local editor of the Williamsport Sun has embarked in the publication of a sheet which he names the Matrimonial News, and wants a notice and exchange. Please consider this a notice, young man, but don't send us any more copies of the paper, don't.

—W. D. Gallup's store was subjected to a petty burglary on Monday evening. One of the lights of glass in the front door was removed to allow admittance, and a coat, an umbrella, a quantity of tobacco and cigars, and a few shillings in change from the drawer secured as the plunder. It was a bungling job and rather slimly rewarded.

—We congratulate our friend McKenzie of the Olean Record, upon the favorable issue of his suit with Meloy, his former partner. Meloy tried hard to get him convicted of opening private letters with evil intent, but the U. S. Commissioner discharged the defendant on the evidence of the plaintiff.

—About this time of the year the weary editor, worn out by his labors, and feeling badly the need of rest and recreation for a few months, is visited by a deputation of the readers of his popular and influential journal, and presented with a purse containing $1000, more or less, to pay the expenses of a trip to Europe! Well, why not? Doesn't it take as much brains to run a paper as to preach one sermon a week?

—A roaring, drunken bully came to grief on Main street Monday evening. He made a mistake when he tackled Frank Kerns, and invited him to "jerk his duds." Frank advanced upon his works just once, when the fighting man reclined suddenly on the gravel in front of Caller's drugstore, and yelled "murder" stentoriously. Later in the evening we saw him accompanying Sheriff King to the "jug." The next morning he wanted a warrant for somebody very badly, but was uncertain as to whose fist he came in contact with the evening before. No arrests made as yet.

—The Boston papers report the failure of Mr. J. M. S. Williams, a capitalist of that city on account of disastrous oil speculations. He, with other Boston parties, was interested in the Producers' Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company to the amount of $500,000. He began speculating in December, 1875, when oil was down to 75 and 80 cents a barrel. During the upward turn of the market he made a great deal of money, and if he had retired from the field last January would have cleared about $100,000 by his operations. But he continued to throw the dice after his luck had left him, and in consequence lost all and more than he had made.

—A correspondent of an English medical journal furnishes the following receipt as a new cure for consumption: "Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft,) roll and squeeze enough to be palatable, then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the number and use five or six a day until better, then begin and use a dozen again. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions and we know you will never regret it if there is any help for you."

—Notwithstanding the rapid decline in the production of the big wells lately struck in the Bullion oil region, and the consequent slacking off in the excitement that prevailed, the hope was indulged to a very considerable extent that "the bull" would yet be developed, and those who had ventured by lease be rewarded for their faith in the territory. Interest centered in the Russell well, its location being such as to render it a fair test, and for a week or more news from it had been anxiously awaited. The discouraging word came yesterday that "the Russell well has reached the sand and is dry as powder," and that the Preston well, but sixty rods in advance of the Big Injun, was also dry. This was supplemented by an equally unfavorable report from the Jacobs well, on the Henderson farm. The immediate effect of this information was an advance of ten cents in the price of oil.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

Church Services.

—Rev. Gamble, the able and eloquent pastor of the Port Allegany M. E. Church will preach in the M. E. Church at this place next Sunday.

—We are informed by a telegram from Rev. Miller that Rev. Dr. Van Hokleyn, of Buffalo, will preach in the Episcopal church next Sunday.

Union S. S. Picnic.

We are requested to announce that there will be a Union picnic, in which all the Sunday School organizations of the borough are invited to join, at the Island Park next Wednesday, the 25th inst. The project is in the hands of several energetic ladies and if the day is fine will no doubt prove a great success. All are invited, and it is requested that those attending will be on the ground not later than 11 o'clock a. m.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Foote Clark.

[FROM THE BINGHAMTON TIMES.]

Joseph Foote Clark, whose death in this city, on the 25th of June, is noticed in another column, was born at Bainbridge, N. Y., July 1, 1810. His father was Ezra Clark, who soon after removed to his farm at Sidney Plains, and kept the Eagle Hotel. Joseph lived with his father at Sidney Plains, and assisted in carrying on the old homestead farm, across which now pass both the Midland and Albany and Susquehanna Railroads. His education was in a great part obtained in the village school, but was completed at the Guilford Academy, an institution still well remembered by some of our older citizens. Soon after coming of age he opened a store in Sidney Plains, which he carried on for some little time. In the summer of 1833 he was married to Miss Laura L. Phelps, of Hebron, Conn. About this time wonderful stories were circulated of the immense resources of northwestern Pennsylvania, and many families from Mount Upton, Guilford and neighboring places, removed to Smethport, the county seat of McKean County. In 1834 the subject of this sketch also removed to Smethport, and opened a general store. He soon afterwards took contracts for carrying the mails, a service that was performed very much by a mounted postman, with the old saddle pouches. Lumbering was the main business in that region, and he also took his part in this. Smethport is near and on a tributary to the Allegany river, but the Sinnemahoning, which flows into the west branch of the Susquehanna, is located in what was then a part of McKean County, and Mr. Clark became more particularly interested in lumbering on the latter stream. For that part of lumbering which was known as "running" he had a special fondness and adaptation, and for nearly twenty years he was one of the most skillful and trusted pilots on the Susquehanna, nearly every spring spending a number of days at the most difficult passages, piloting one raft through, and then repeatedly going back and taking another. He also, in 1840, or about then, became interested in, and finally the owner of, two quite large farms in Bradford, in McKean County, and which he continued to own up to the time of his death. In 1842 he resided on one of these. In 1845 he removed to Shippen, on the Sinnemahoning, a region then nearly as wild as nature made it. Here the hand corn mill, and the log house, were still accounted a common thing, but one or two frame houses being then erected on the Sinnemahoning creek. Mr. Clark's residence there was the first one on emerging from a wood through which the road ran for twelve miles, and as the region afforded no hotels, his house was of necessity the resting place of nearly all the travelers in that lonely region. But in 1847, while he was absent, and not a man within call or sight to render assistance, his house and contents were totally destroyed, leaving Mrs. Clark and her little children alone in the fields, without a shelter, or a neighbor present to lend assistance. The providential arrival, near dark, of an acquaintance who had just come with his team and wagon, through the twelve miles of wood, brought that help and cheer which only those who have experienced the kindnesses shown by the early settlers can well understand.

In 1848 Mr. Clark returned to Smethport, where he resided till 1855, when he removed to Bradford. Here he remained till 1860, then going to Saratoga Springs, N. Y. From the latter place, in January, 1873, he removed to Binghamton, where he continued to reside until his death.

Mr. Clark leaves a widow and also six children; three of the latter, that is, T. M. Clark, E. K. Clark and Miss Mary E. Clark, reside in Binghamton; J. R. Clark resides at Warren, Pa., C. L. Clark at St. Aubret, Mo., Mrs. Ellen C. Hanna at Dresden, Tennessee.

In Regard to Legal Blanks.

We should judge by the following remarkable paragraph that our friend Miller of the Elk Democrat was troubled with "something on his breast." We would recommend a "mild cathartic." His complaint finds expression as follows:

The McKEAN MINER boastingly claims that it "will not take a back seat for any blank printing firm in the country," and to prove its assertion announces that it prints eighty-six different kinds. Pshaw! That's nothing. We print for Fred. Schoening about two hundred different forms of his uniform series of law and conveyancing blanks, and frequently turn out more in a week than the MINER does in six months, with all its braggadocio. By the way, we would like to ask the MINER how long it has been since Schoening's blanks were sold at the MINER office because they were superior to those of its own print?

We are sorry Miller indulged in the above crushing item. We are not sure whether he wrote it for the purpose of discouraging us in our efforts to furnish our friends and patrons in McKean County with a full line of legal blanks approaching in excellence a Philadelphia printed blank, or whether it is only another of his periodical digressions by means of which he discharges his surplus egotism. We hope the latter, and if so are willing to forgive him.

Some two or three months ago, at the solicitation and by the advise of a number of our legal friends, we undertook to print and furnish a line of legal blanks most commonly used. We did not intend at first to keep more than two dozen different kinds, but the demand has so increased, as it has become known that we could furnish them, that now our list comprises nearly a hundred different kinds. We have new presses, new type and good workmen, and notwithstanding the silly bombast above quoted we maintain that our work cannot be excelled by any printing house this side of Philadelphia. Our blanks are all printed for use solely and alone in McKean county, and our neighbors in Elk wood have no fears that we shall encroach upon their territory. We assume that we have a right to print and sell a blank in our own county, unless perhaps the proprietor of Shoening's blanks lays claim to a "copyright" of all the territory in the State! However, we make no controversy and seek none with other dealers in blanks—or the printers whom they hire to do their work. Miller's crushing statement that he prints two hundred different kinds of blanks for his employer is rather encouraging to us than otherwise when we reflect that Mr. Shoening has been engaged in the blank publishing business for several years and professes to supply the trade in several counties, while our experience in the business covers less than three months, and with only a territory of a single county, yet already we keep in stock nearly half as many different kinds.

In fine, for Eugene's information we will state that it is nearly four years since Shoening's blanks have been "sold at the MINER office," and then to a very limited extent. Further, every blank issued from this office with the MINER imprint on it is printed from our own type, on our own presses, and by our own workman. Can Miller say the same?

BRADFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRADFORD, PA., JULY 17, 1877.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The oil market is quite unsettled, though having been more active during the past week than for some time previous. If the rapid rise in United is occasioned as some suppose by buyers purchasing largely to cover "shorts," or by speculators buying up with the expectation of a future decreasing production, the market will undoubtedly decline, otherwise we may look for still greater activity. The depression caused heretofore by heavy Bullion production is not likely to occur again; that territory is conceded by all operators to be to unsteady to affect the market. Some operators who have been prospecting in that region have left in disgust, preferring sure Bradford territory to doubtful Bullion. Closing quotations to-day are

Bradford, $1.63; United, $2.17½.

Quite a number of new rigs are going up in the Valley, but the "strikes" are few and too near alike to be of much interest.

Sawyer city, on Kendall creek, is growing fast, and developments are lively. J. Corwin's farm has a well down 175 feet.

The P. C. L. &P. Co's. No. 10, Muller lease, State Line, was tubed last Wednesday, and is doing ten barrels; No. 13, on same lease is started and down 100 feet. Same company's No. 2, Carmoody, is pumping six barrels. No. 11, Melvin farm, is in the sand, and a number of their wells are being drilled deeper to increase production.

The tools got lost in No. 6, Cockroft, while drilling deeper, causing a prolonged fishing job.

Russell Sherman has a well on the Mack track between Foster Brook and Kendall creek, which has 900 feet of oil in the hole, but cannot decide what it will be yet.

Taylor & Roberts had a rig burned on the Fisher and Lane lease last Saturday. The tank containing 100 barrels of oil was saved.

The Post Office store is being painted inside. The painter says he is bound to make a job of it if it takes him all summer.

The "Palace of Fashion" stock of clothing was sold out by the Sheriff last week. There are enough clothing establishments left for all practical purposes.

The large quantities of offal and refuse that has adorned the backyards, alleys and gutters of this boro', together with a free use of unripe fruit and poor vegetables with which our markets have been flooded has produced a great amount of sickness, more, in fact, than our ten doctors can attend to.

A grand ball with one dollar tickets is announced for next Friday evening at the opera house for the purpose of assisting policeman Connelly in building a house. A few more people in this vicinity would be glad of such assistance; but then everybody is not a policeman.

The street hand organ has once more made its appearance; it comes on wheels this time, and is operated by a blind man who SITS and GRINDS.

A temperance meeting was held in Academy Grove Sunday afternoon in an effort to revive the fast dying Murphy movement. It is to be followed by another next Sunday, and perhaps many more. The academy is being enlarged to make a commodious hall for meetings or dances. Tom. Campbell is wide awake, and constantly making improvements to his grove which is fast becoming a pleasant and favorite resort.

John G. King who has remodelled the old billiard hall opposite the Exchange into a hotel and saloon, opened his house to the public on Saturday. The decorations of paint and paper are first class. One of the speakers at the Sunday afternoon temperance meeting gave the house a good puff when he said that it was the most beautiful structure in Bradford; large numbers have been there to satisfy themselves as to the truth of the statement.

D.D.

Eldred Items.

BASE BALL.—A match game was played on the Eldred ground last Saturday afternoon between the Supplements of Eldred, and the Bucktails of Farmers Valley, which resulted in a victory for the latter club, the score standing at the close of the nine innings each, 24 to 16. It is but justice to the Eldred boys to state that this is the first match game they have played together, and they will require considerable practice before they are able to cope successfully with even a club like the Bucktails. The return match game will be played at Farmers Valley in about three weeks.

The Knapp's Creek Oil Company having adjusted their little differences, started the drill in their test well on the creek the latter part of last week. From last accounts the hole was down about 600 feet, and slush oil has made its appearance.

Garden robbers have commenced their annual visits to the growing crops in this section. W. G. Weaver had a quantity of potatoes taken from his lot on Tuesday night, the 10th inst., for which there is a reward of $10 offered for the offenders. A quantity of onions was stolen from the garden of Mr. Ed Wolcott. Considerable of this business was indulged in last season, and some of the parties were known, but should they be caught this season the citizens are determined to give them the full measure of the law.

Mr. R. Larrabee, of Larrabees, is busy removing his hotel building to the junction of the two railroads near the depot, and has already got it well on the way to its new quarters.

VERITAS.

Reduction in Prices

Of fine Custom Boots and Gaiters.

On all orders for fine custom boots and gaiters for the next 15 days we will make a discount of ten per cent from our usual prices. This reduction, remember, is on all orders for the next fifteen days only. TEN PER CENT, TEN PER CENT.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage received in the past, we hope to receive and merit a continuance of the same.

Fine French Calf and French Kid Boots and Gaiters a specialty.

We shall for the future work for READY PAY ONLY.

Those having unsettled accounts must call and settle immediately.

All work warranted precisely as represented.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, strong and neat, to fit the feet,

Which will better your condition.
Please understand we are on hand,
And challenge competition.

Shop in Eaton's Building. Call and see us.

S. M. LYMAN.

Smethport, July 18, 1877.

Bark.

A. H. Cory buys and ships hemlock bark from Smethport, Farmers Valley, Frisbee and Larrabee.

May 31 1877. tf

DIED.

MOORE.—At Clermont, July 11th, 1877, Louie R. infant son of C. H. Moore, aged four months and twenty-three days.

We lay thee in the silent tomb,
Sweet blossom of a day;
We just began to view thy bloom,
When thou art called away.

Thy gentle spirit passed away
Mid pain the most severe,
So great we could not wish thy stay
A moment longer here.

Thou mingles now in that bright throng
Around the eternal throne,
And join'st the everlasting song
With those before thee gone.

A Card.

I am sorry to announce that the Right Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, was thrown out of a carriage and so badly hurt that he was compelled to return home. In consequence his visit to this place is postponed indefinitely.

H. Q. MILLER.

Mayville, Chautauqua Co. N. Y.

We, the undersigned, being well acquainted with the curative qualities of James' Cough Pills, have no hesitation in saying that in our judgment this medicine is superior to any Cough Remedy that has come under our observation.

H. SMITH, late Sheriff.
S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
C. G. MAPLES, Surrogate.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,)
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors,
F. N. TAYLOR.)

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876. tf

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, which I shall expose to public sale at the Opera House in the Borough of Bradford, at one o'clock p. m., on Thursday, August 3, 1877, to wit:

All the following described piece, parcel or tract of land, situate in the township of Bradford, County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in the east bank of the Tunungwant creek, and at northwest corner of lot No. 119; thence east 280 perches, more or less, to a post at the northeast corner of said lot, No. 119; thence north 20 and 5-10 perches to a post; thence west 42 and 4-10 perches to a post on the east bank of said creek; thence up said creek to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less, and being the south part of lot No. 117, and part of warrant No. 3487; about 10 acres improved; one frame barn, one frame house, one log house, a small orchard, and well watered. Reserving out of this lot the strip owned and occupied by the S. H. & P. R. R. Co.

Seized and taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Charles Walkup, at the suit of Michael Murphy.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. July 10, 1877.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Opera House in the Borough of Bradford on Thursday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land to wit:

The following described lot situate in Bradford Borough, McKean County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the corner of Chambers and Main Streets; thence southerly along said Chambers street one hundred and eleven feet to a post; thence easterly sixty-two and three-twelfths feet to a post; thence northerly one hundred and eleven feet to a post on Main Street; thence westerly along said Main Street sixty-two and three-twelfths feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story frame building used as an opera house and offices, with one well of water and also a two story frame building used as a store and dwelling house.

ALSO—One other lot of land in said Borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the aforesaid lot; thence easterly fifty feet to a corner; thence northerly twenty-seven feet to a post; thence westerly fifty feet to a post; thence southerly twenty-seven feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected one frame dwelling house with two wings attached.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of M. W. Wagner and Mary D. Wagner, at the suit of L. G. Peck.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. July 10, 1877.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS ACCOUNT of Wetmore Township.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand June 5, 1876	$ 208 01	
Balance on uncollected duplicate	336 77	
Unseated tax received from Co. Treasurer	3000 00	
Amount overcollged in error June 18, 1876	145 44	
State appropriation	251 16	
Duplicate for 1877 in collector's hands	911 72	
Amount from judge of election	4 00	
Amount from O. B. Lay, Tp. Treasurer	38 00	
Balance draft	$15 25	
Amount paid teachers since June 1, 1875:		$1189 05
Amount paid for painting school house		147 75
Amount paid insurance		227 05
" " exonerations on duplicate, 1876		60 65
Amount paid commission to R. E. Looker for collr., $312 50		45 67
Amount paid balance due R. E. Looker		7 35
Amount paid for Auditing and publishing		12 50
Amount of interest paid Curtis		7 87
Amount paid secretary's salary for year		24 00
Amount paid for stationary for year		3 00
Amount paid commission, Treas. for wood		26 81
" " for percentage,		92 08
J. D. Brooker		4 00
Amount paid Co. Com'ners. Co. Supt		20 00
Amount of interest paid Miss Nell Van Fleet		2 00
Amount paid for material and furnishing school house		238 67
Amount paid for labor, building wood sheds and repairing school houses		285 66
Amount charged in error, June 18, 1876		145 00
MARCH 1877.		
Amount paid on orders, Miss M. Daly, teacher		27 50
Amount paid J. Davis for book and map		13 56
Amount paid Miss C. Nicholson, teacher		75 00
Amount paid Miss M. McEwen, teacher		75 00
Amount paid Miss Rose Vincent, teacher		68 00
Amount paid C. C. Nicholson for wood		15 00
Amount paid Miss Rose Vincent, teacher		32 50
Amount paid B Christenzon, wood		2 75
Amount paid to Miss M. Daly, teacher		27 50
Amount paid to Henry Mentis, labor		1 25
Amount paid to J Davis, wood		16 75
APRIL, 1877.		
Amount paid D M James, teacher		80 00
Amount paid Miss M. Daly, teacher		27 50
Amount paid O D Coleman for material		3 88
Amount paid Miss M McEwen, teacher		20 00
Amount paid Wm Griffith material		14 28
Amount paid H Morline, work		6 30
MAY, 1877.		
Amount paid Miss M Daly, teacher		27 50
Amount paid C L O'Kelliul, wood		2 00
Amount paid Miss M McEwen		38 15
" " M Mullin		140 00
JUNE 1877.		
Amount paid D M James		120 00
" " G Welker		1 40
" " J Davis		6 02
" " J Bronsler		9 25
" " M Mullin, interest		3 70
" " J G & D Curtis		4 25
		79 95
Amount Comm'rs paid Brooker		28 00
Amount paid Secy.'s salary and stationary		37 50
Amount paid Miss M Daly		100 00
" " J D Brooker		15 00
" " Wm L Bigham, wood		2 50
Paid 2 per cent for paying $137 50		
	$4907 34	$4745 09
Balance on hand		$ 162 25

Audited and approved June 9, 1877.
P. W. MEEHE,
C. A PICCIOLI,
Auditors.

W. H. HUBBARD, Clerk.

LIST OF LAW BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgment.
Amicable Sci. Fa. Ser. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognisance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian 2d Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant " "
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"DAMAGE" on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe. (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of fieri. Fa. ans Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Accounts.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
" Warrant.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, ranking order of Court.
" " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Guardian, under order of Court.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment to Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Transcript Delitor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
" —Constable.
Collector's.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and effectual salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnesia Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, 230 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Head not all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 230 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S Worm Syrup. It never fails. Price $1.

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Amount of Risks	20,000,000 00
Death claims paid over	62,000 00
Reserved Capital	111,280 74

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EVER FAILING.

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For $100, $300 and $500

Will also

INSURE PROPERY,

(Real and Personal)

at reasonable rates in good reliable companies.

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Receiving Agent.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

This is to give notice that the firm of Hamlin & Shreve has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that all bills for meat payable to said firm contracted during 1876 are to be paid to the undersigned

It is necessary that these bills be settled immediately.

I will continue the butchering business running a wagon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and selling steak at 13 cents.

C. SHREVE.

Smethport, July 10, 1877.-3p

CAUTION.

MY WIFE, Catharine Garva, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN GARVA.

Clermont, May 23, 1877.-3t-4p

Onward and Upward.

BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE

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WARRANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of John B. Myers, Bankrupt. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

To whom it may concern.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John B. Myers, of Bradford, McKean County, Pa., within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Bradford the 27th day of June, 1877.

B. S. M'ALLISTER, Assignee.

26-6p

NOTICE is hereby given that Application will be made for the Incorporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church society of Bradford, Pa., before the Hon. S. F. Wilcox, Additional Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at his Chambers at Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., on Friday the 20th day of July, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

G. A. BERRY, Attorney.

Bradford, Pa. June 16, 1877-3p

NOTICE is hereby given that Application will be made for the Incorporation of the Presbyterian Church at Bradford, McKean County, Pa., on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Bare Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Castors,
Bell Cords,
Bed Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn-Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Ghisler's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops—Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
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Vises,
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1st. **A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR,** with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

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THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, and the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

Lightning Rods.

Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, once wrote to Hon. William Capen as follows:

1. The rod should consist of round iron of about *one* inch in diameter; its parts, throughout the whole length, should be in perfect metallic continuity, by being secured together by coupling ferrules.

2. To secure it from rust the rod should be coated with black paint, itself a good conductor.

3. It should terminate in a single platinum point.

4. The shorter and more direct the course of the rod to the earth the better; bendings should be rounded and not formed in acute angles.

5. It should be fastened to the building by iron eyes, and may be insulated from these by cylinders of glass (I don't, however, consider the latter of much importance).

6. The rod should be connected with the earth in the most perfect manner possible, and nothing is better for this purpose than to place it in metallic contact with the gas pipes, or, better, the water pipes of the city. This connection may be made by a ribbon of copper or iron soldered to the end of the rod at one of its extremities, and wrapped around the pipe at the other end. If a connection of this kind is impracticable the rod should be continued horizontally to the nearest well, and then turned vertically downward until the end enters the water as deep as its lowest level. The horizontal part of the rod may be buried in a stratum of pounded charcoal and ashes. The rod should be placed, in preference, on the west side of the building. A rod of this kind may be put up by an ordinary blacksmith. The rod in question is in accordance with our latest knowledge of all the facts of electricity. Attempted improvements on it are worthless, and, as a general thing, are proposed by those who are but slightly acquainted with the subject.

The Squalor of an Armenian Village.

A correspondent of the London *News*, while riding toward the headquarters of the Turkish army on the Soughanlu range, suddenly felt his horse sinking beneath him, and in another instant he was enveloped in a cloud of dust and splinters. He had fallen through the roof of a house into an apartment where a family was breakfasting. An Armenian village from a distance resembles the heaps of refuse one sees around iron smelting works. Here and there a couple of feet of dry stone wall and a cave-like entrance suggest the possibility of the existence of human dwellings. Between these dwellings the spaces are carpeted with an elastic layer of offal five or six feet thick. Huge ungainly buffaloes, with bodies like bisons and the eye of an octopus, low and moan, standing mid-leg deep in the filthy paths. Turbaned men are perched here and there like storks on the house-tops—pulling their beards, and giving the place a Scriptural appearance. Calves, dogs and fowl wander promiscuously among the chimney-pots, and now and then a dark-eyed, olive-faced woman comes stealing shyly by, her face half averted from the gaze of the giaour and partly concealed by the folds of her linen headdress. The gloomy interior of one of the houses or earth-heaps is forty feet in length, and is divided into two compartments by a low boarded partition four feet high. That next the door is devoted to horses and buffaloes—the inner space affords accommodation to travelers. A little terrace of beaten earth, six inches above the floor, flanks both sides of the room. It is covered with coarse rush matting, and constitutes a seat by day, a bed by night. Two square holes in the roof admit light and air.

The Russian Merchant.

Russia has been caustically defined as "a country with its upper class gone, its lower class not yet come, and no middle class at all;" and it is undoubtedly true that the commercial and manufacturing interests of the empire are still very inadequately represented. At the time of the emancipation of 1861 there were in Russia proper, out of a population of 55,000,000, only 4,000,000 burgesses and substantial tradesmen, a large proportion of whom were utterly uneducated; many, indeed, had actually been serfs themselves, and owed their advancement entirely to their own industry and native shrewdness. It unwearied courage and perseverance constitute a title to honor, the famous Nazaroff, now the fashionable confectioner of St. Petersburg, ought to stand very high on the role of "self-made men," as also the brothers Sapojnikoff, of Astrakhan, who now own, as millionaires, the office whose floors they swept fifty years ago. But it must be owned that the bulk of this class are very "rough diamonds," indeed. The Russian merchant, as he appears on the stage and in popular novels, unkempt, unwashed, redolent of bad brandy and worse tobacco, garnishing his conversation at every turn with coarse oaths, and jokes coarser still, is merely a humorous exaggeration of the real individual, who changes his shirt once a month, drinks tea by the gallon, eats salted cucumbers by the bushel, combs his hair with his fingers, and accosts every acquaintance with a stentorian greeting, worded in coarse language.

A Famous Mountain.

Within a few miles of the city of Junaghur (more properly Junagarh) there rises one of the most famous mountains in the world, though many of my readers may never have heard of it before. It is Girnar, or the Lord of Mountains, also called the Sin-destroying Mount, the Mount of Safety, the Golden Mount, the Overshadowing Mount, and by many other similar names. High up on its first peak, above a stupendous precipice, and at a height of nearly 3,000 feet, there is a series of magnificent and beautiful temples, sacred to the religion of the Jains—a corrupt form of Buddhism—and one of which contains their famous perspiring statute. On the summit of that peak there is a temple containing a most ancient and sacred Hindoo image, or, rather, stone, the Amba Mata, or Mother of Gods. The peaks beyond have sacred shrines, to which hundreds of thousands of pilgrims yearly ascend. Hundreds of naked devotees, besmeared with paint or ashes, are scattered over this mountain, exposing themselves to almost incredible hardships. Its last peak, the Dread Mother, shunned by pilgrims, is sacred to Kali or Durga, the blood-stained spouse of Siva the Destroyer; and that peak, with the jungle at its base, is infested by the worst of all devotees—Aughorss, who live on carrion and human flesh, and shun the face of mankind.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SIXTY-SIX YEARS IN SERVICE.

A Hero who Took an Active Part in Saving Baltimore from the British.

The Baltimore *Sun* has the following: Captain John Adams Webster, the senior officer of the United States revenue marine, who had been sixty-six years in service and was ninety-one years of age, died at half-past twelve o'clock on the fourth of July, at his residence, Mount Adams, near Belair, Hartford county, Md. His friend and medical adviser, Dr. John H. Patterson of Baltimore, was present with his family near his bedside, and he expired peacefully and calmly. When Dr. Patterson was sent for, Captain Webster, who was eminently a devoted patriot, expressed the hope that he would not die before the fourth of July. At that time there were no indications of death, but it appeared that he would be content to die on the day when the summons really did come.

Captain Webster's mother was a relative of President Adams. In early life he was a sailor for seven years. At the beginning of the war with Great Britain he received a lieutenant's commission and served under Commodore Barney in a privateer, and afterward in the Chesapeake flotilla, which beat off the British frigates in St. Leonard's creek, and was burned in the Patuxent when the British army marched on Baltimore. Lieutenant Webster had his horse shot under him at Baldensburg, and retreated with his sailors to Baltimore. Commodore Barney being wounded, Captain Ruiter, the next in command, ordered Lieutenant Webster to the battery of six eighteen pounders, located up Spring Gardens, at the present Winans wharf. On the night of September 13, 1814, a British flotilla of twenty-two barges passed Fort McHenry and moved up Spring Gardens, intending to land and take the fort in the rear, when the city would be at their mercy.

The six-gun battery, aided by one above it, beat them off, sinking and capturing a number of the barges. Webster's gallant services in the defence of Baltimore were recognized by the State of Maryland by the gift of a handsome gold-mounted sword. He was also the recipient of a sword from citizens of Baltimore after the close of the war with Great Britain, and he procured a set of silver with the money given by the government for the loss of his horse. He lost his left thumb in an encounter with pirates at Old Point Comfort, and his right arm was always partly disabled from injuries at the battle of the six-gun battery.

Lieutenant Webster became an officer of the United States revenue marine, and continued in active service many years, his last vessel being the cutter Jackson, at Baltimore. He had for a long while ranked as senior captain, and eight years ago he was given leave of absence, at full pay, to report for service when ordered. Captain Webster remained erect, strong and active until a very short time ago, and retained a vivid recollection of events with which he had been connected.

A Region of Wonders.

A correspondent who has been visiting a portion of California known as the Big Meadow thus describes some of the natural wonders he saw there:

Two miles from here are the Geysers; it is too early yet to see them in full play, the cold water from the snow running over them, but even now they are grand. One of them throws boiling water about twenty-five feet high and as clear as crystal; the next is a mud spring, and throws about ten feet, while the other is only a boiling spring and changes every other year to a bloody red. Besides these, the whole canyon is nothing but steam escapes for over 100 yards. One mile and a half from here is a boiling lake of the consistency and color of soapsuds. It is 400 yards long and 200 wide. Two miles further on is Hot Spring Valley. Here, within a distance of 100 yards, are between 200 and 300 boiling springs—not two alike, and showing every kind of mineral imaginable. Half a mile from here, over the mountain, is another lake, with neither inlet nor outlet in view, and it is also full of large trout, and the water is as clear as crystal. It is four miles from here to Morgan's Valley where can be found, it is said, the best sulphur springs in the world. Following up the canyon there are nearly a thousand different kinds of mineral springs, including all kinds of "paint" springs. One of these springs has cost the cattle men about $10,000 within the last nine or ten years. It is apparently arsenical. It is death to man or beast if only tasted. Seven miles further on is Lassen Butte. From here one of the grandest views is obtained. In the far distance is the sea, and nearer is our beautiful Sacramento river, winding through the broad valley for a hundred miles or more. There is plenty of chance to hunt all over this range for either bear or deer, and it does not take much trouble to find either of them.

Cattle Kings of Texas.

A special correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, now making a pretty thorough inspection of stock raising and farming matters in this country, and particularly in Texas, mentions in a recent letter some of the "broad-acred squires" or cattle kings and queens of the Lone Star State. He says: "Captain King, Nueces county, possesses 150,000 acres fenced, and about two hundred thousand unfenced land, and owns between forty thousand and fifty thousand cattle and 5,000 sheep. His herd of cattle was at one time much larger, but he has reduced the number so as to enable him to proceed quickly with the improvement of his stock, and also to rest his pastures within fence. Captain Kennedy, also of Nueces county, owns about 140,000 acres, all within fence, and about 40,000 cattle; while Messrs. Coleman, Mathis & Fulton, of Aransas, have 210,000 acres within fence, and own about 100,000 cattle. This firm, in fact, are the largest stock owners in Texas, and may well be so. Mrs. Rabb, Corpus Christi, has 50,000 acres inclosed and owns 15,000 cattle, about one-half of her herd having been disposed of in one contract last fall at $4 a head."

The Easy Life of a Journalist.

Miss Kate Field arrived home from Minister Pierrepont's reception to General Grant in London at half-past three in the morning. She met a messenger in the corridor of her house, requesting a cable letter for an American newspaper's morning issue. By half-past five the same morning she had transmitted two columns of matter to New York. Such is life with workers for the press.

GALLANT INDIAN FIGHTING.

A Lieutenant and Twelve Men Killed—Intrepid Charge of Seventeen Heroes Through a Band of 180 Hostiles.

Telegrams from Lewiston, via Portland, Oregon, give details of the encounters with the Indians on the third, fourth and fifth of July near Cottonwood. On the third, Colonel Whipple sent out Foster and Baird scouting for Indians in the direction of General Howard's camp, on Salmon river. They had not gone far when they met three or four Indians, who ran them back toward camp. Baird was unhorsed, but escaped; Foster reached camp. Whipple ordered his command in readiness to move, and in the meantime Lieutenant Rains, with Foster and eleven men, were sent in advance to reconnoiter. Rains and his men rode over the first rise this side of Cottonwood and down into a side ravine where the road crosses before the ascent of Craig's mountain, and were attacked before Whipple could get to him after he heard the firing. Rains and his whole party were killed, including Foster. Whipple's command came forward and formed in line of battle on the east side of the ravine and the Indians on the west, all in open ground, about one thousand yards apart, and with only the ravine between them. Here they remained menacing each other for about two hours, until darkness came. Whipple retired to his camp and the Indians passed over to a point on the Cottonwood trails to Craig's crossing. No more was done that night. The next morning Whipple with his men started this way to meet Colonel Perry, who was expected with a supply train from Lapwai, and kept out his skirmish lines along the route. They met Colonel Perry with his train near Broad House and escorted him to the camp on Cottonwood creek. Baird and two men arrived from Mount Idaho soon after and about five P. M., rifle-pits were manned and two Gatlings placed in position. The Indians made several attempts to storm the rifle-pits, but were kept at a distance. About nine P. M. firing ceased for the night. On the morning of the fifth two couriers arrived from Howard, chased into the camp by Indians. Soon after the Indians moved their camp with about one thousand six hundred head of stock across the prairie in the direction of the Cottonwood. No movement was made to intercept them.

Soon after Captain Randall and sixteen volunteers from Mount Idaho appeared. About one hundred and fifty Indians intercepted them at the junction of the Elk City trail with the stage road. At this crisis, they being seen from Perry's position on the hill at the rifle-pits, the colonel was urged to go with the troops to their rescue, to which he replied that it was no use; they were gone, and he would not order his men to the rescue. The volunteers say that their captain, seeing his position, ordered them to charge and break the lines of the Indians, dash over towards the creek bottom, dismount and return the Indian fire, and hold their position, partly under cover of a small hill, until the force at the Cottonwood could reach them. The command was no sooner given than Captain Randall and his sixteen men made the charge, broke through the Indian line, reached the position named, dismounted and returned fire. In the charge Captain Randall was mortally wounded, Benjamin Evans killed and three of the others wounded. They fought there for nearly an hour, and kept the Indians at bay. In about half an hour after it was known that the Indians had the volunteers in a tight place, Colonel Perry gave orders for fifty men to go to their relief. It was quickly obeyed, and they were relieved in about one hour. After the charge no pursuit of the Indians was ordered, but a retreat was made to camp and no pursuit had been made since up to the time of Morrill's leaving on the night of the sixth. The volunteers say they know they killed several Indians and wounded many others, as they saw Indians packing off their dead and wounded. On the same night McConville, with the volunteer force, arrived at Cottonwood from Howard's command. On the sixth a detachment of seventy-five men, under McConville, was sent as an escort to a wagon carrying the killed and wounded to Mount Idaho. Morrill says that Randall, after he was mortally wounded and had got into his position, sat upon the ground and fired many shots at the Indians, the last one not more than five minutes before he fell back dead. Not one of these seventeen faltered in the least or showed the white feather though hard pressed by 100 Indians, nor did one of them seek to run for the Cottonwood after they had broken the Indian line, but strictly obeyed orders to hold their ground.

Awoke and Found His Leg Off.

The Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* contains this story: A passenger train going south on the Northern Central railway ran over James M. Bowers, about four miles south of Troy, but the fact was not discovered by any one on the train. The man gives the following account of the occurrence: He was on his way to Williamsport on foot, and being hungry and tired sat down on the track to rest, and went to sleep. When he awoke he found that one of his legs was almost off, and the other was badly broken. He took out his pocket-knife and cut off the one that was nearly off. He remained there in that condition for over an hour without being discovered, when he heard a train coming, and remembering that he had some matches and paper in his pockets, lighted some paper with which to signal the train, which he did, and succeeded in stopping it. He was taken on board and brought to Troy, where two surgeons were summoned, who amputated one leg above the knee and set the other. Bowers is a man about twenty-five years of age, and it is doubtful if he will live.

A Curious Fruit Tree.

In a garden at Billancourt, Belgium, may be seen at the present moment an apple tree loaded with fruit. There is nothing extraordinary in this, but the stock of the tree is cherry, on which has been grafted the apple, a species of golden pippin. The fruit precisely resembles cherries—the same stem, the same size, the same form, and nearly the same color; but its taste is that of an apple, and it contains pips instead of stones. Specimens of this botanic phenomenon were recently submitted to our inspection. It must be a real curiosity, for it is generally thought impossible to graft a pip-bearing fruit on the stock of a tree bearing stone-fruit.

NEWS ITEMS.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Jack Thomassen, a colored boy of Athens, was hung at La Grange, Ga., for the murder of the two children of Charles Miller, a colored laborer. The boy murderer had been forbidden by Miller to play with his children, and in revenge Thomassen went to the house during the parents' absence and killed the little ones, who were only eight and two years old..... At Watertown, N. J., during a recent severe hail-storm, damage to property was done to the extent of $20,000..... John Gerhan and his son of twelve were drowned while fishing in the Hackensack river, New Jersey..... In answer to the recent charge of the attorney-general of New York that William M. Tweed did not intend to make good his offer of restitution and promises to disclose all he knew concerning the ring robberies, the once famous "Boss" comes out in a communication offering to refer the question whether he intends to keep faith with the people of New York to Charles O'Conor or any other impartial man..... Immense swarms of red-legged locusts have appeared in Michigan and are devouring the growing grain and creating much consternation among the farmers.

The pedestrian O'Leary, who attempted the feat of walking 520 miles in six days, failed in his undertaking, having walked 471 miles at the conclusion of the allotted time..... Near Nashville, Ill., a boiler attached to a steam thresher exploded, causing the death of two men—Harvey Lee and N. W. Moore—and wounding three more..... The Indians engaged in the outbreak lately started in Oregon and Idaho attacked Col. Perry's command and killed a lieutenant, ten soldiers and two citizens. The whole command would have been slaughtered but for the timely arrival of fresh troops. ..... Seventy-five thousand dollars were taken from the Keeseville (N. Y.) National bank by seven or eight masked men, who bound and gagged the watchman and then blew open the safe and carried off their booty..... A band of 750 Mormon converts—gathered from all parts of Europe—arrived in New York on the steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and started for Utah..... About 180 insurgent prisoners, who were captured in recent engagements in Cuba, have been shot..... An English carpet manufacturer—John Oldroyd—has failed, his liabilities amounting to the immense sum of $1,250,000..... A farmer of Wayne county, Pa., named Elijah Killam, was killed by a stroke of lightning while out in a field turning hay..... The deputy collector of the St. Albans (Vt.) custom house was found short in his accounts in the sum of $1,700.

The lumbering village of Peenaukee, Wis., was struck by a tornado, and in two minutes the place was a mass of ruins. Eight persons were killed, and about a dozen were severely injured. A hotel, schoolhouse and twenty-eight buildings were destroyed..... The new reservoir at Athol, Mass., gave way and the village was flooded and considerable damage done to mill property..... The plague is raging in Persia, and there are from twenty to thirty deaths daily in the town..... Over 1,250,000 persons are receiving relief from the famine in India..... A party of horse thieves were followed into Mexico by Gen. Ord's troops, who fought them and recaptured the horses..... Gen. Grant has arrived at Cologne..... Dr. W. Gadding, of Taunton, Mass., has been appointed superintendent of the government hospital for the insane at Washington in place of Dr. Nichols..... The following State elections will be held this year: August 6—Alabama and Kentucky; September 5—California and Vermont; September 10—Maine; October 2—Colorado, Iowa and Ohio; November 6—Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin..... Two blocks of buildings in Del Norte, Col., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $200,000, upon which there is a small insurance.

The German Bank, of St. Louis, has suspended on account of an insufficiency of business..... A fight took place at Chester, Pa., between about a dozen men, and two of them were badly cut, probably fatally..... Messrs. Moody and Sankey were present at Rome, Pa., at the dedication of the monument to the church-song writer, P. P. Bliss—one of the victims of the Ashtabula railroad disaster. The monument is partially the result of the contributions of the thousand Sunday schools, representing over 500,000 scholars in this country, Canada and Great Britain..... At Portsmouth, R. I., the centennial of the capture of the British General Prescott was celebrated..... The removal is announced of Captain Brackett, the revenue officer who recently brought to light the heavy operations of a gang of silk smugglers in New York..... Dr. E. H. Reed and a lady were drowned by the upsetting of a carriage in the canal near Trenton, N. J.

As a team containing Ira Davis, Mrs. Jonah Davis, Mrs. Ira Wakefield, Mrs. Eugene Brown and Miss Nellie Lacey was crossing the railroad track near Greenfield, Mass., a locomotive ran into it, killing the whole party..... They were returning from a berrying expedition..... A number of men at work in a coal mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa., succumbed to the deadly fumes of coal gas generated by a furnace, and of the thirty odd miners who were taken out unconscious seven died, while several were seriously injured..... The sentry on guard at the military barracks in Montreal bayoneted a young man named McKeown, who was one of the party of young men that had attacked the sentry in an endeavor to force an entrance into the barracks. A large crowd gathered and attacked the guard with stones, but was dispersed by a few shots from the soldiers..... A man named Green fatally shot his wife at Ilesanoke, Mo., and a few days after his arrest he was forcibly taken from the sheriff's hands and hung to a tree by a party of fifty men..... The Yorkville Savings bank of New York was closed by the State bank superintendent, investigation having disclosed a defalcation of about $700..... The session of the international cotton convention opened in Liverpool..... Several members of the cabinet—among them Secretary Evarts and Attorney-General Devens—will visit the coal mines of Pennsylvania soon..... The Greenback party of Iowa met in convention at Des Moines, adopted a platform, and nominated a State ticket headed by Daniel H. Stubbs for governor..... The Brazilian mission has been given to John McNulta, of Illinois.

May You Die Among Your Kindred.

How sad a thing to feel that one must die away from home. Tell not the invalid, who is yearning after his distant country, that the atmosphere around him is soft; that the gales are filled with balm and the flowers are springing from the green earth; he knows that the softest air to his heart would be the air which hangs over his native land; that more grateful than all the gales of the South would breathe the low whisper of anxious affection; that the icicles clinging to his own eaves and the snow beating against his own windows would be far more pleasant to his eyes than the bloom and verdure which only more forcibly remind him how far he is from that one spot which is dearer to him than all the world beside. He may, indeed, find estimable friends who will do all in their power to promote his comfort and assuage his pains; but they cannot supply the place of the long-known and long-lived; they cannot read as in a book the mute language of his face; they have not learned to wait upon his habits and anticipate his wants, and he has not learned to communicate without hesitation all his wishes, impressions and thoughts to them. He feels that he is a stranger, and a more desolate feeling than that could not visit his soul. How much is expressed by that form of oriental benediction, "May you die among your kindred!"

Physicians of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists, $1.50 per bottle. Send for almanack, Graefenberg Co., New York.

Good Material is Always Requisite to great results. You may have the best flour, eggs, milk, shortening however, and still have poor bread, cake, pastry, etc. Why? You didn't use Dooley's Yeast Powder. With this last magic element to give order, harmony and union to the rest, the result is a mathematical certainty. Try it, and be convinced.

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THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
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If You are Bilious tone up your liver. Take Quirk's Irish Tea. Sold by druggists at 25 cts. a package.

Revive the Drooping Energies.

When the physical energies droop, revive them with that safest and most active of tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By a timely use of this salutary and agreeable medicine you will save yourself from positive disease; for, be assured that the languor and loss of strength and appetite which trouble you is in fact the precursor of some malady of, perhaps, a serious nature. Appetite, tranquility of the nervous system, and pristine vigor, will assuredly be restored if the bitters are used systematically, and the alimentary disturbance, which in nine cases out of ten gives rise to debility and nervousness, be entirely removed. Regularity of the bowels, active biliary secretion, the expulsion of impurities from the blood through the kidneys, are also among the beneficent effects of this admirable restorative.

Pond's Extract for over twenty-five years has been recognized in medical writings as the great specific for pain, congestions, piles or any sores.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle	Native	10¼@11¾
	Texas and Cherokee	07¾@11
Milch Cows		47 00@85 00
Hogs:	Live	08¾@09¾
	Dressed	0 ¾@09
Sheep		05 @06¾
Lambs		08¾@09¾
Cotton:	Middling	12¾@12¾
Flour:	Western: Good to Choice	7 05@9 00
	State: Good to Choice	6 70@8 80
Wheat:	Red Western	1 30@1 40
	No. 2 Milwaukee	1 27@1 29
Rye:	State	91 @95
Barley:	State	97 @1 03
Barley Malt		1 8 @1 20
Oats:	Mixed Western	56 @57
Corn:	Mixed Western	56 @60
Hay, per cwt		70 @75
Straw, per cwt		70 @75
Hops		30 @75
Pork:	Mess	11 25@11 50
Lard:	City Steam	11¾@11¾
Fish:	Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00@20 00
	No. 2, new	9 75@10 00
	Dry Cod, per cwt	4 62½@4 75
	Herring, scaled, per box	22 @22
Petroleum:	Crude	Reduced 12¾
Wool:	California Fleece	23 @28
	Texas Fleece	22 @37
	Domestic Fleece	42 @45
Butter:	State: Creamery	19 @22
	Western: Choice	19 @22
	Western: Good to Prime	14 @17
	Western: Yirkins	11 @16
Cheese:	State Factory	07½@09¾
	State Skimmed	05 @08
	Western	04 @06
Eggs:	State and Pennsylvania	15¾@16
BUFFALO.		
Flour		8 80 @10 00
Wheat:	No. 1 Milwaukee	1 60 @1 60
Corn:	Mixed	52½@53¾
Oats		32 @50
Rye		82 @90
Barley		98 @98
Barley Malt		95 @1 10
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle:	Extra	06¾@06¾
Sheep		06 @07
Hogs	Dressed	08¾@09¾
Flour:	Pennsylvania Extra	8 00 @9 00
Wheat:	Red Western	1 40 @1 40
Rye		80 @90
Corn:	Yellow	62 @72
	Mixed	61 @62
Oats:	Mixed	45 @55
Petroleum:	Crude	Reduced 12
Wool—Colorado		7 @7
	Texas	25 @30
	California	25 @35
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle		06¾@09¾
Sheep		06¾@06¾
Hogs		08 @09
Flour:	Wisconsin and Minnesota	8 00 @9 00
Corn—Mixed		60¾@61
Oats		5 @49
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX		50 @54¾
	California Fall	16 @31
SAYANTON, MASS.		
Beef Cattle		06¾@07½
Sheep		01 @06¾
Lambs		07 @10
Hogs		07 @09
		17¾@93
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle:	Poor to Choice	6 75 @10 00
Sheep		5 75 @8 00
Lambs		7 0 @8 00

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Oats:	Mixed Western	56 @57
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